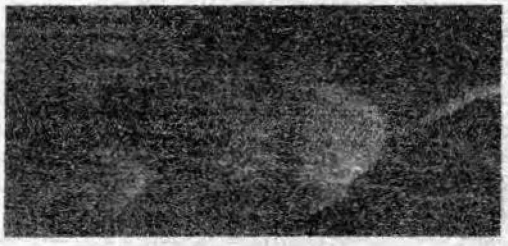
INSTITUT FÜR
SEXUALÖKONOMISCHE LEBENSFORSCHUNG
KLINISCHE UND EXPERIMENTELLE BERICHTE
HERAUSGEGEBEN VON DR. MED. WILHELM REICH

Nr. 7

WILHELM REICH

I. BION EXPERIMENTS ON THE CANCER PROBLEM

38 MICRO-PHOTOS



II. DREI VERSUCHE AM STATISCHEN ELEKTROSKOP

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BION EXPERIMENTS ON THE CANCER PROBLEM

Abstracts of a lecture given to the Norwegian Society of Medical Students in Oslo, June 1938

by Wilhelm Reich, M. D.

I. THE VESICULAR DISINTEGRATION OF SOAKED AND SWOLLEN MATERIAL.

1. Inorganic material, such as crystals, coke, soot, and charred blood if soaked, boiled, and autoclaved in equal parts of bouillon and KCl 0,1 n, disintegrates into electrically charged vesicles. These are *Bions*. White hot- heating furthers vesicular disintegration and cultiv-~~Bions. White hot-heating furthers vesicular disintegration and cultiv-~~ ability. It is found that material that has been submitted to a white-hot temperature, material such as lava and cast iron filings, shows vesicular structure.

1 2

Photo 1: Crystals from common earth passed through the autoclave at 120° ½ hour. Vesicular disintegration. Bion's, cultivable on egg medium IV. Ca. 500 x.

Photo 2: Kaliumcyanide, dry, vesicular structure, darkground, ca. 500 x.

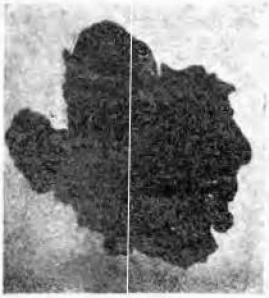

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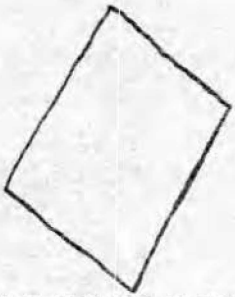
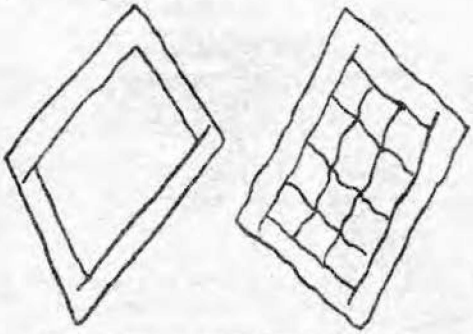
Photo 3: Cast iron filing, dry, 300 x.
Photo 4: Cast iron filing after about 15 minutes in a solution of bouillon + 0,1 n KCl aa 50 %. The iron bions showing electromagnetic-like figures in their order have freed themselves. After ca. 8 days they are cultivable on egg medium IV.

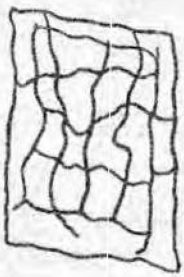
Changes in the structure of iron-filings and sand-crystals in the course of swelling in Bouillon + KCl 0,1 n.



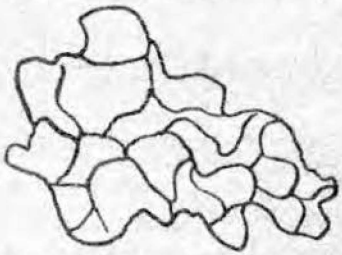
Sharp-edged form, on dark ground vesicular structure in striped order to be seen.



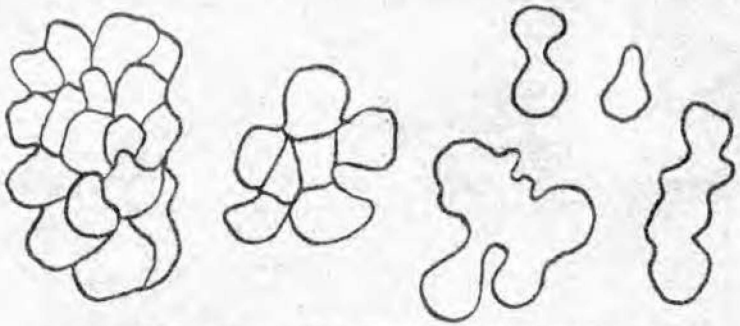
Development of stripes in typical forms, rhomboid or quadratic.



The margins becoming soft and curved.



Progressive state of the change into heaps of bions. The content between the stripes shows *bluish glimmer*. This heap of vesicles becomes mobile.



Iron-filing-bions of the packet-amoeboid type, *bluish* cultivable upon egg-medium IV or e.

2. Organic material such as tissues, muscle, moss, etc. after being autoclaved in bouillon and KCl 0,1 n, disintegrates into vesicles and moving masses of vesicles. Moss growing on lava or stone shows vesicles arranged in rows (dark ground, 400—3000 x.).

3. Infusions of dried autumn moss or grass show if observed continually with a magnification of from 400 x to 4000 x — the following sequence of events: vesicular disintegration, after soaking and swelling separation of the vesicles in the form of cocci, concentration and organisation (via formation of a membranous margin) into monocellular protists of *vesicular structure*. For description as well as microphotos and the results of quick-motion-pictures in the microfilm vide the publication DIE BIONE, Oslo, 1938.

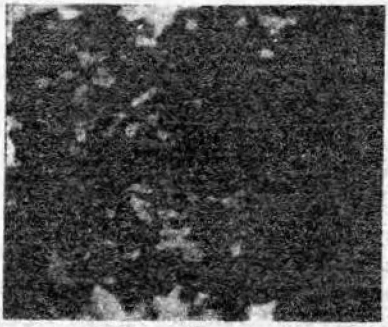


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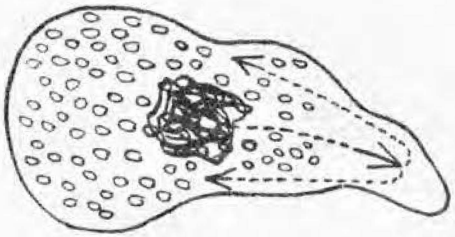
Photo 5: Moss showing vesicular disintegration in water after a few days swelling. 2000 x.

Photo 6: Protozoa organising themselves of disintegrated moss. 3000 x.

An amoeba, drawn from nature, showing vesicular structure and the direction of the stream of the plasma.



4. *Exactly as protists develop out of swelled disintegrated moss, the cancer-cells organize themselves in bubble-shaped disintegrated animal and human tissues.* The most important steps of this development are according to observations until now: Swelling of the tissue, bubble-like structuring, formation of spindel-shaped organisms, strongly light-breaking and biologically colourable bubble-heaps, and finally further development into mobile, amoeboid, creeping «mature» cancer-cells. The maturing process in the mouse in experimental cancer was observed between 8 and 14 months.

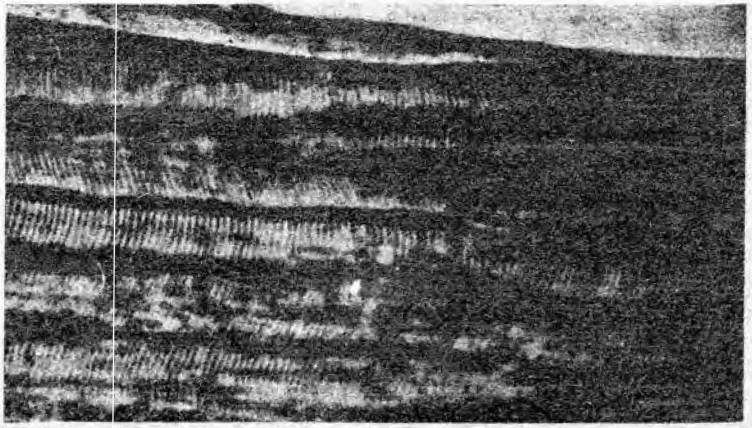


Photo 7: Healthy muscle, striped structure, no vesicles.

Photo 8: Cancer of the uterus. The muscle tissue shows vesicular structure and different stadiums of formation of cells. 1000 x.

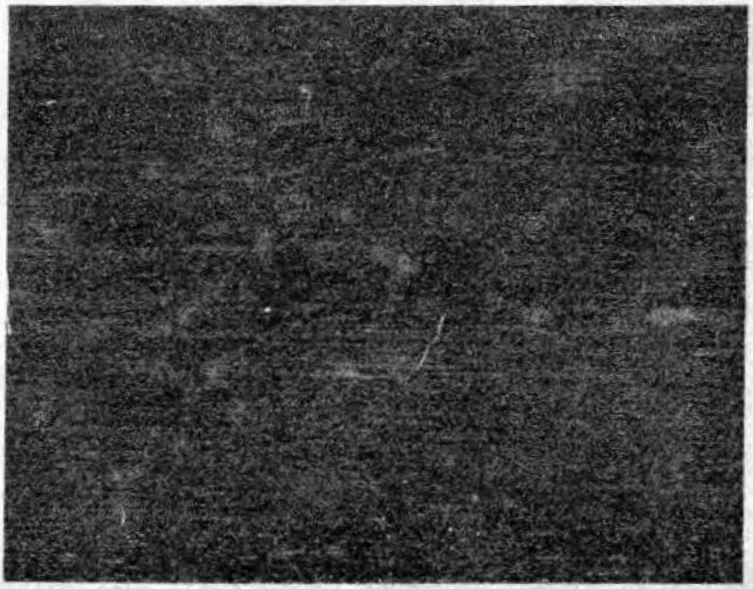


Photo 9: Cancer of the skin: On the left the margin of epithelium cells in cancerous change. In the middle and to the right a stripe of vesicular disintegration of epithelium cells. 1000 x.

Photo 10: Cancer cells organising themselves in tissue of fibula, not yet separated. Ca. 1000 x.

Photo 11: Three Cancer Cells showing the typical tailed shape of the ripe state, but not yet amoeboid. Ca. 8000 x.

The experimental production of Bions from sterilised or white-hot material took place with two problems in view:

(a) *Which combination gives the best chance for the organisation and cultivation of superheated carbon?*
(b) *What influence do Bions exert on proteins, blood, and animal tissues?*

The second question was based on the known fact that soot and tar substances (distilled, i.e. at a temperature above 600° C) stimulate cancer formation (tar-cancer in mice, chimney-sweep-cancer etc.)

II. BION CULTURE EXPERIMENT 6 (KOH-experiment)

Egg-Medium e: 10 cc Ringer's solution, 10 cc KCl 0,1 n solution, and 10 drops red gelatine are dissolved in KCl 0,1 n.

A little charred blood-dust on the spatula is boiled in KCl. A ½gr Lezithin is dissolved in KCl-solution. The mixture of these two substances is boiled for half an hour. To it is added a whole egg *(sterile)*; the whole is then stirred and put into sterilised testtubes, adjusted to a Ph of 7.4, and left in the hot air steriliser for two hours at 90° C. The next day it is again sterilised for two hours and then left in the thermostat at 37° C for 24 hours. On this medium are poured KOH-crystals *liquified in a flame.*

The medium then becomes liquid and shows in the liquid portions cocci and bacilli. This is diluted with 10 cc equal parts of bouillon and KCl 0,1 n, and put in the autoclave for half an hour. Microorganisms are visible at 3000 x immediately after the preparation has passed through the autoclave. After 4 to 8 days inoculation on egg medium IV (q.v.) can be made. This is laid in the thermostat. Cultures are positive in about 50 % of the cases. This egg medium *e* lends itself well to the making of cultures from solutions of Bions of soot, earth crystals, and iron filings.

Forms, found in the KOH-preparation.

Egg Medium IV.

38 Gr. potatoes thickly peeled and finely hashed. 75 cc bouillon; 3 Gr. potato flour; 5 Gr. peptone (Whitte). This is boiled for half an hour, being stirred for the first five minutes until forming a pulp. It is then cooled of to about 50° C. Then to it is added: 10 cc KCl 0,1 n, ½ Gr. Lezithin, 10 cc Ringer's solution, 6 cc glycerin, 2—3 eggs (sterile, washed in alcohol). The mixture is filtered through gauze and filled into sterile tubes. It is left in the hot air steriliser for two hours until it gets hard. The next day it is again left in the hot air steriliser for 2 hours at 90° C, then for 24 hours in the thermostat for control. The Ph of these media is 7.4.

III. BION CULTURES OBTAINED FROM EXPERIMENTS 10, 12 AND 13

1. *Type PA, Packet-Amoeboid, Bion Cultures from autoclaved human blood.*

Two to three drops of blood from a human arm vein, if shaken in 10 cc equal parts of bouillon and KCl 0,1 n, and autoclaved for

half an hour at 120°—130° C immediately produce Blood-Bions which are contractile in an amoeboid fashion. Cultivation takes place on egg medium IV or e. Positive result in about 60—70 %. So far 25 experiments have been carried out.

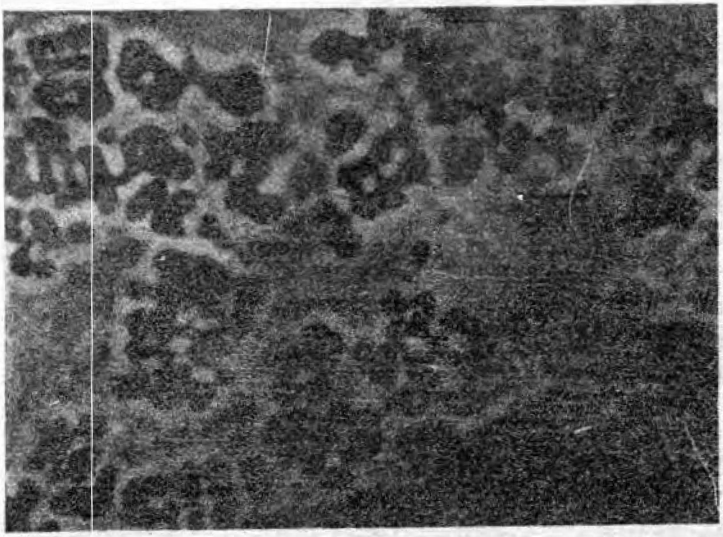


Photo 12: P A - B i o n - C u l t u r e, TYPE (PA, BOPA, HAPA) amoeboid, gram +, ca. 3000 x.

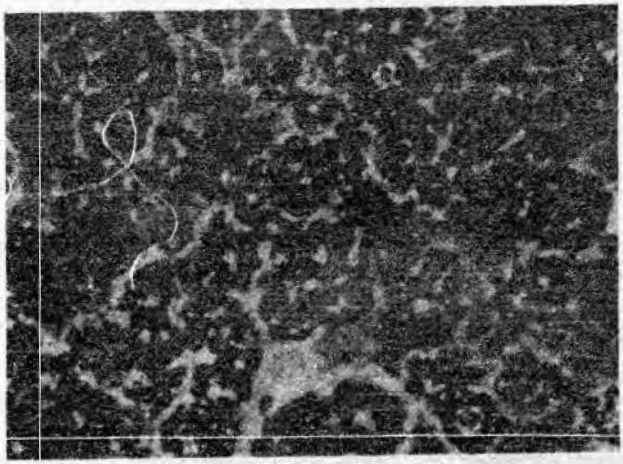


Photo 13: B l o o d B i o n s (10 c), bluish glimmering, obtained from autoclaved human blood immediately after preparation, amoeboid, 2000 x.

BOPA and HAPA were obtained from the blood of a woman of 40 and of a man of 36, and for half an hour treated in the autoclave. As a rule the cultures are blue after autoclave treatment. The microbes are of unequal size, about 2—6 μ long, and less than that wide. The PA-Bions grow at 37° C, they degenerate, if kept inadequately, into cocci like pus-staphylococci of only 1.5—2 μ of blackish instead of bluish colour. They can be regenerated by rhythmical electrical charges and quick inoculation on egg medium IV. They are gram positive, about 3 to 4 times as big as ordinary staphylococci, electrically positive, contractile, vibrating, with diffuse borderlines between the individual vesicles (as seen at 4000 x); they paralyse ordinary B. Subtilis and short gram-negative rods of the B. fluorescence group. No pathology has been observed in mice so far. Bions of the PA-type penetrate into cancer tissue, destroy cancer cells in a mieroscopically observable way, break up conglomerations of Bac. Kochii, and can be recultivated from the blood of mice. The reaction produced by them in the human organism has not yet been tested. At the present time BOPA, PA and SAPA are under continuous cultivation.

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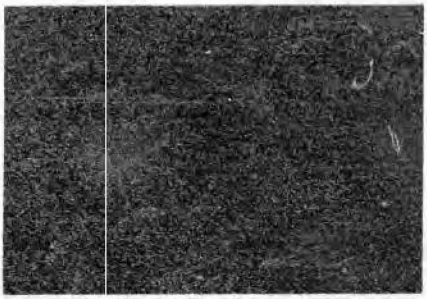
Photo 14: SAPA-Bion Culture, living, packet-amoeboids, obtained from glowed Norwegian sea-sand. Ca. 4000 x.

Photo 15: Another SAPA-Bion-Culture. SAPA-Bion-Type sends out rays, which still thorough investigation.



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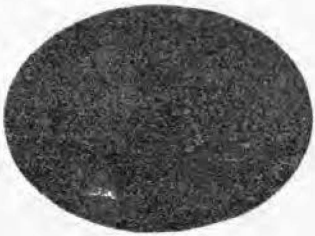

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Photo 16: One single spindel-shaped cancer-cell, found in vaginal secretion, together with one Sapa Bion.

Photo 17: Two sphere-shaped cancer-cells having been killed by Sapa-Bions on distance. Before the picture was taken, the cancer-cells crept around in an amoeboid way and had been filmed. They originated in the glands of a mouse.

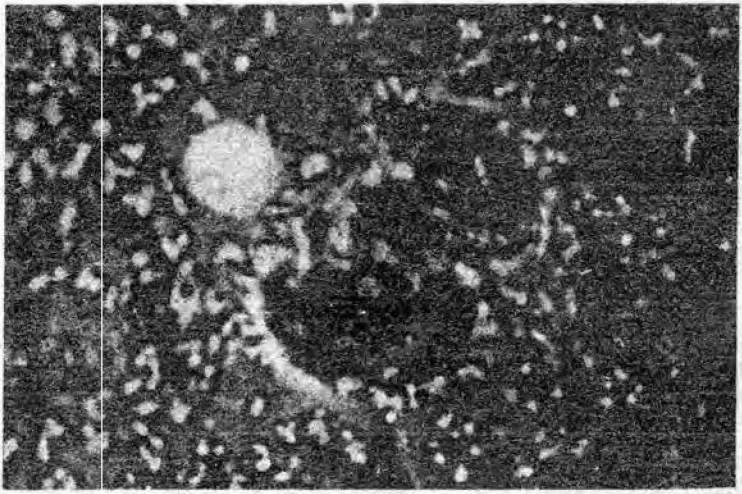

Photo 18: Heaps of human cancer-cells penetrated and partially destroyed by Bopa-Bions under the microscope. The cancer-cells show colour of Methylen-blue.

2. *Type BLUKO* (*Blut* and *Kohle*): small cells with nuclei and protoplasmatic structure, derived from Preparation 13.

Charred blood preparation (10 c) is added to the autoclaved blood-bion preparation. About 2 gr. each of soot or charred blood, which, finely powdered, has been in the hot air steriliser for 4 hours at 180° C, are heated white hot and immediately put into 24 hours old blood-

bion preparation and shaken. Or the charred blood is put into 10 cc of equal parts bouillon and KCl 0,1 n and added later. Further activation of the BLUKO preparation takes place through the addition of 1 cc blood serum or sterile egg white. The prepation is put in the thermostat for 24 hours, and then kept at room temperature for 6 to 8 days.

Daily microscopic observation (at 3000 x) reveals *a mutual penetration of carbon and blood Bions*, the formation of vesicular microbes, round cells with nuclei (at 3—4000 x), and bluish glimmer (Apochromat-Objective) (Vide *Photos)*. Inoculation on egg medium IV is strong from the 8th day on. The media are then laid in the thermostat at 37° C. Thus far there have been 35 experiments with 80 % positive results. As a rule blood agar, after passage over the egg medium showed a blue-grey growth; microscopically this proved to consist of contractile heaps of large vesicles, which in some cases flowed together and showed cell formation. Strains I, V, VIII, X, XIII, and XIV of the BLUKO-Bion-Cultures showed — after weeks in unopened test tubes BLUKO-cells. These grow quickly at room temperature by way of division, and they show a creamy appearance with gray-white, salmon-red or yellow-brown colour. They react to Gram and Eosin-Haematoxylin stain.

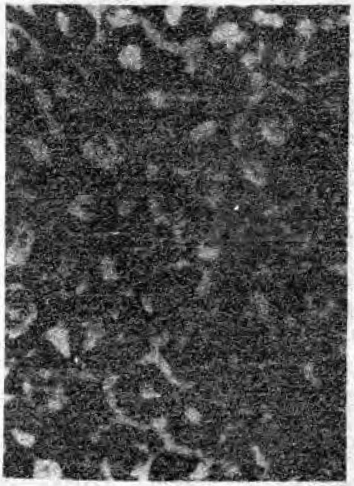

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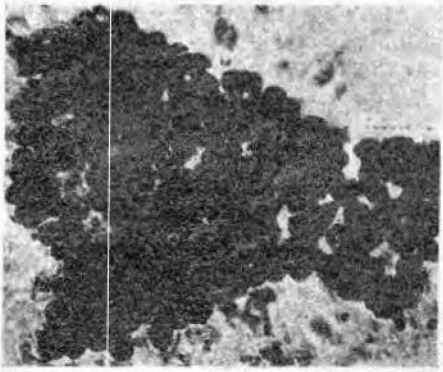
Photo 19: SEKO 1 Bion Culture, living, obtained from preparat 12/1, ca. 3600 x.

Photo 20: Seko-Bion-Cells gram coloured, ca. 3600 x. Vide the different shape and structure when dead!



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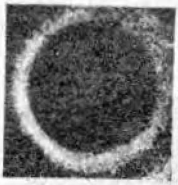

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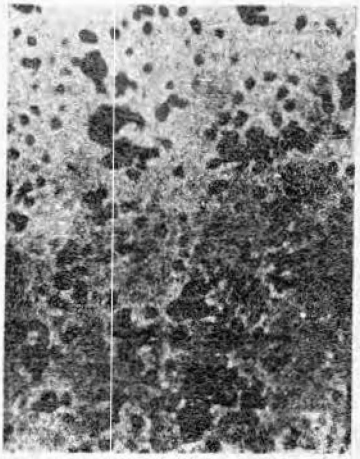
Photo 21: BLUKO Bion cells, culture, obtained from prep. 13, gramcoloured, 3600 x.

Photo 22: One single Bluko-cell, living, ca. 4500 x.



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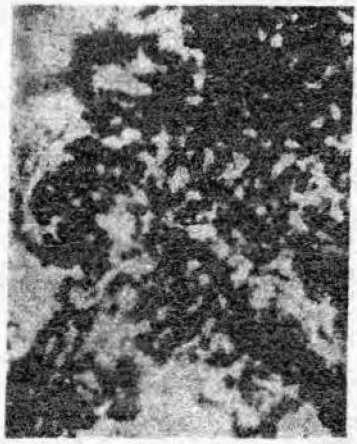

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Photo 23: Bions from charred coal (10 e) immedially after preparation.

Photo 24: Egg-medium is being penetrated by char-coal bions. (Cancer-model-experiment 14).

The animal experiments are not yet concluded: so far, subcutaneous injection resulted after 4—12 months in cell-masses in subcutaneous tissue with metastasis-like deposits in peritoneum, liver, lung, etc. Animal experiments as well as diagnostic determination are being continued. In some experiments with mice subcutaneous injection of Bions from white-heated coal alone resulted in the for-

mation of similar microstructures at the site of injection as in the preparation, and so far in some cases in infiltrating cellular growth in kidneys, glands, liver etc.

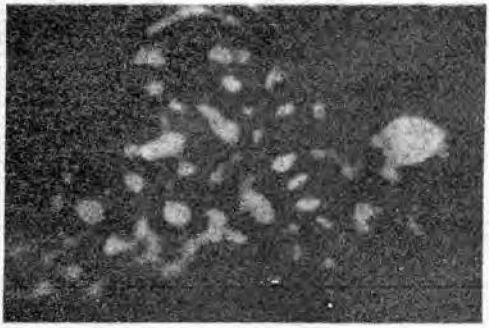


Photo 25: Bioncells in organisation on egg medium IV. Model experiment regarding the soot cancer.

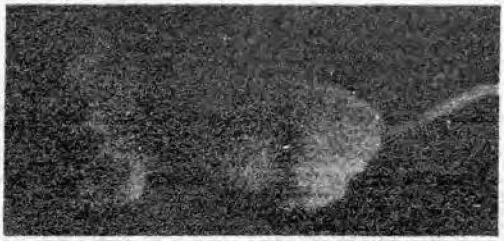
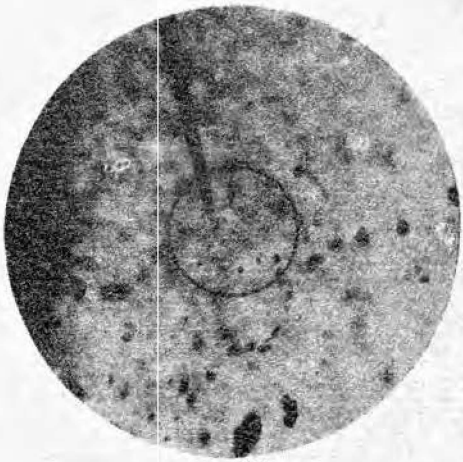


Photo 26: Cancer-model-experiment. Bion cells have caused a tumor on a mouse on the left side of the throat originating in the glands of the throat.

Photo 27: Heaps of Bion cells in the omentum of a mouse injected with Seko-I-cells. (Vide picture 19).

IV. THE T-BACILLI

These organisms result from *degeneration* of certain types of Bion-Cultures, and from experimental degeneration of certain proteins. They are called *T*, i.e. *«Tod»-(Death-) Bacilli* because of their origin and their deadly effect on mice. They are short flitting rods of about 0.25—0.6 μ. Seen under a magnification of about 4000 x they show slightly oval shape, or else two of them form an elongated double club. On light agar they grow turflike quickly at 37° C, show a blue glimmer against light, and after some weeks they colour bouillon bluish. They have a sharp acid and ammonia-like smell. In big doses they kill mice within 24 hours. In light doses they produce in the course of from 8 to 15 months infiltrating and destructive growths in the form of tumours, or only cellular growths without circumscribed primary tumour in kidneys, lungs, liver, glands etc. They can be recultivated in pure culture from the cardiac blood of mice which died or were killed, and if again inoculated, they produce the same pathological changes as before.



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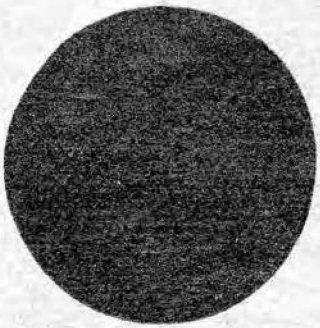

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Photo 28: T - B a c i l l i. (10eT) Blood-Coal immediatley after having been glowed and put in solution of Bouillon + KCl shows, when gramcoloured, very small elongated bacilli in reddish colour. Before the pointer three T-bacilli. Apparant size at about 5000 x. Real size 0,25—0.6 μ. The photo is taken with 150 x Aprochrom. Object., 8 x Ocul. + 50 % enlarging binocular tube: 1 8 0 0 x. Three times enlarged on the copy: 5 4 0 0 x. The bigger particles are small coal bions of bluish glimmer, and coal particles not developed into bions.

Photo 29: T - B a c i l l i. (TI) obtained from sarcom-tissue in Bouillon through degeneration of the tissue. Enlargement on the copy ca. 5 4 0 0 x. Optic the same as above on photo 28. Gram coloured, reddish.

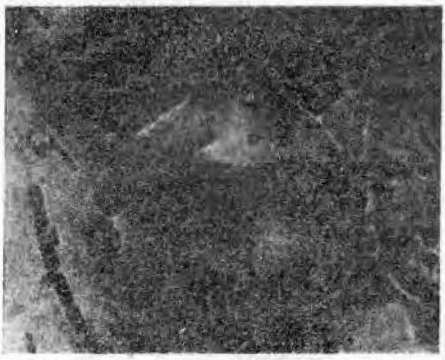
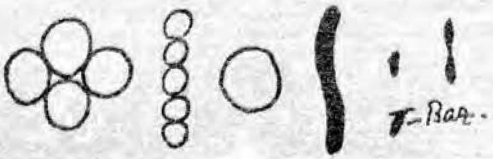


Photo 30: To compare: Bacilli, cultivated from the air of the laboratory, at the same enlargement, gramcoloured, blue.

Blood + Coal experiment (exper. 11):

Blood, 1—2 ccm, gets spread flat in a Petri-dish and dried out in the thermostat sterile for about 24 hours. Then glowed blood-coal is disseminated upon it dry and sterile. After the next 24 hours about 5—10 ccm of a Bouillon + KCl-solution is added, so that the surface is covered completely. Daily investigation under the microscope shows development of Bions of the *PA* and *T* type, and continuous penetration of the blood-stuff and the char-coal. Cultures can be made in the course of the following 8 days upon egg-medium IV and afterwards upon Agar or Bouillon.

Different typical forms of blue Bions.
They have in common the bluish glimmer of the vesicles.



Typical forms of dark bacteria, to be obtained through degeneration of the bluish bions. The content of the vesicles shines *dark* or slightly green *instead of blue*.

The T-Bacilli contrary to many other kinds of bacteria, are not killed by KCN, but actually *strengthened (Cyanide-T-Proof)*. The Gram-colour-process shows the T-Bacilli immediately after preparing a white-heated coal- or a KOH-preparation 6. Untreated char-coal does not react to gramcolouring. The suggestion may be made, that further investigation of the T-Bacilli could clear up the important question of a specific carcinoma virus.

T-Bacilli are found in cancerous and sarcomatous tissues obtained by operation under sterile conditions, and in the blood of apparently healthy individuals. They are always gram negative. So far they have been cultivated in identical form from 15 different sources, *always through a process of degeneration.* So far 5 of the 15 kinds of T-Bacilli of determined origin have resulted in cancerous growths in mice.

Surprisingly enough tumours produced by BLUKO cells also always resulted in T-Bacilli in the cardiac blood. Microscopic examination reveals the fact that the T-Bacilli are killed by rhythmic electric charges AND BY BIONS OF THE PA TYPE.

Typical forms of degenerated red blood-corpuscles, to be found regularly in the blood of cancer-patients and of cancer-mice.

Blue-shimering bion-bubbles appearing in the centre, and the margin showing *black* and sharp protuberances, are characteristic. The protuberances can be seen freeing themselves. The blue Bions in the centre also free themselves and move about as forms like the PA-type of bions in the fluid. They are cultivable in blue|grey or intense yellow colour upon Agar. The more the cancer-disease has advanced, the more destroyed red blood-corpuscles can be seen. The same form of destruction can be experimentally produced by letting blood-corpuscles degenerate in KCl.

Mice previously treated with PA Bions do not get sick after the administration of T-Bacilli, or only after the administration of large doses.

Until the end of January 1939 178 mice were observed in T-bacilli-research. Out of 84 Mice which were only injected with T-Bacilli 30 died within the first 8 days, another 30 mice were dead within 15 months, the rest were ill. Of the 30 mice, who died within 15 months, 25 were investigated for carcinoma. 13 showed cancerous cellformations and infiltrations in various organs, specially in the stomach, intestines, throat glands, genitals etc. 7 mice contained *amoeboid* cancer-cells of the ripe state in their organs. The amoeboid

cancer-cells have been filmed as well as the different stadiums of the organisation of cancer-cells.

Out of 45 mice who were first injected with the PA-type of Bion-cultures and afterwards with T-Bacilli, 36 remained healthy, and 9 died within 15 months.

39 mice who were injected only with PA-Bions showed no illness in the same period. Out of 10 mice who were first injected with T-Bacilli and afterwards with PA-Bione 8 died within 15 months, 2 were killed because of abscesses.

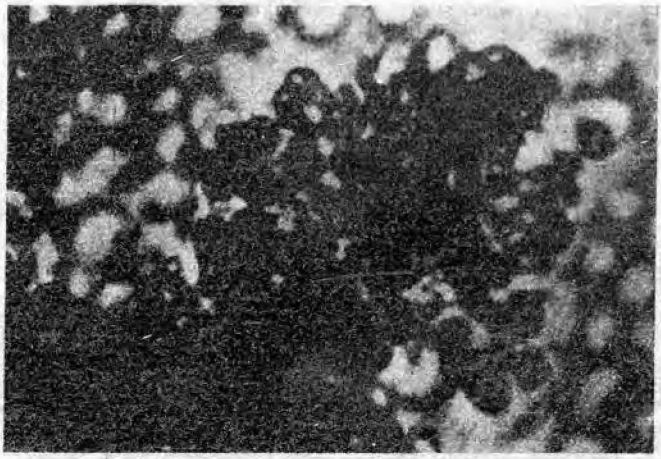


Photo 31: Inflamation-tissue, mostly leucocytes, from a T-bacilli mouse, who died a week after the injection.

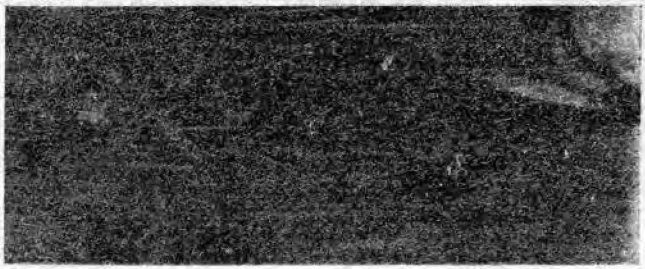


Photo 32: Mouse 87/1, Tumor glutaei, 10 months after injection of 10 GeT, T-bacilli obtained from the blood of a 25 years old woman through degeneration.

The longer the chronic T-Bac.-sickness continued, so much more the carcinoma matured, and so much more the cells, infiltrating the tissues, were like the amoeba type.

Photo 33: The same tumor glutaei after section.

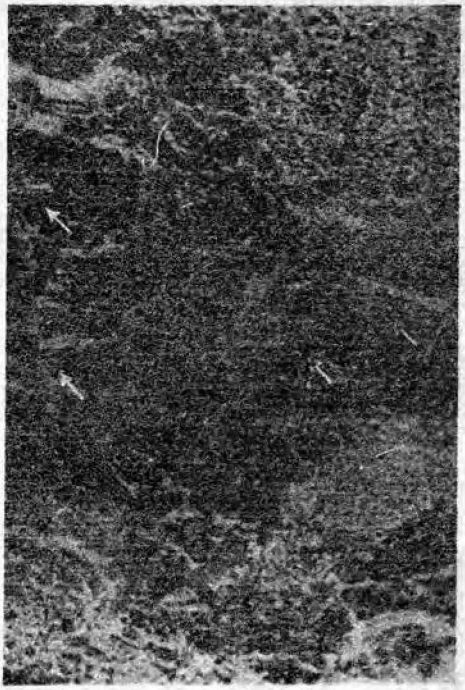
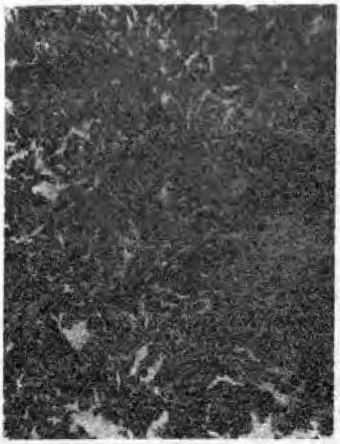


Photo 34: Eosin-haematoxilin-section of the tumor glutaei. The piles showing big elongated cells differing from small round cells (leucocytes) in the inflamed parts of the muscle tissue.



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36

Photo 35: The same tumor glutaei, Eosin-haematoxilin-section, showing formation of adeno-carcinoma. 300 x.

Photo 36: Eosin-haematoxilin-section. Heaps of cancer-cells in the subcutis of another mouse having been injected with T-bacilli, obtained from human cancer-tissue. A single cancer-cell showing the typical shape to be seen before the pointer. Enlargement 1680 x.

37

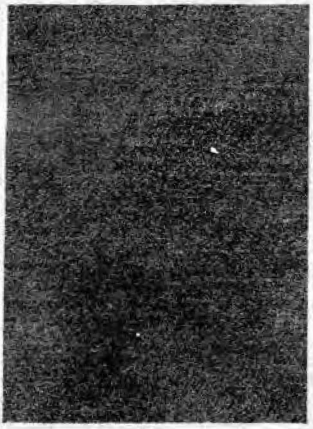

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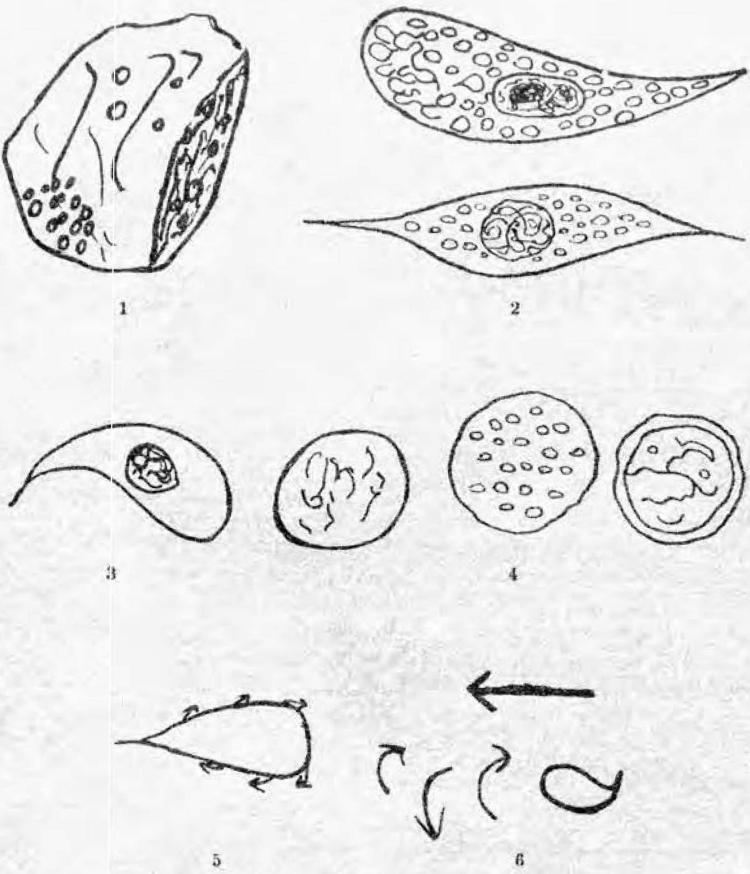
Photo 37: Heaps of cancer-cells in the lung of a mouse injected with T-bacilli.

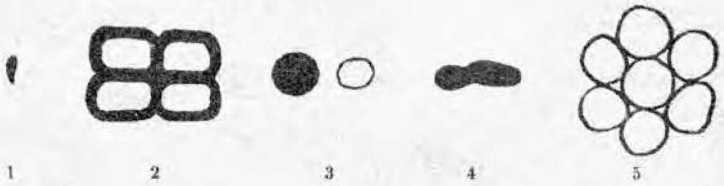
Photo 38: The glandula submaxillaris of the same mouse, showing change in the gland-cells, solution from the membran and strong colouring.

Different stadiums in the maturing of the cancer-cell in the mouse, injected with T-bacilli. (Drawn from nature).



1. Epithelium-cell in the process of disintegration. Vesicular structuring and, on the right, a spindelform in organitation.
2. Separated single spindel-cells with nuclei, but not mobile yet.
3. An amoeboid cancer-cell, curved and tailed. No vesicular structure.
4. Dead, round-shaped cancer-cells, partially degenerated, nuclei dissolved.
5. Straight, amoeboid and tailed cancer-cell, moving forward with a rhythmical curving movement. (v. direction of the arrows).
6. Small amoeboid cancer-cell, swinging itself forward in a rhythmical way (arrows!)

Bacteriological forms, to be found regularly in sterile cancer-tissues and in the blood of cancer-patients as well as in cancer-mice.



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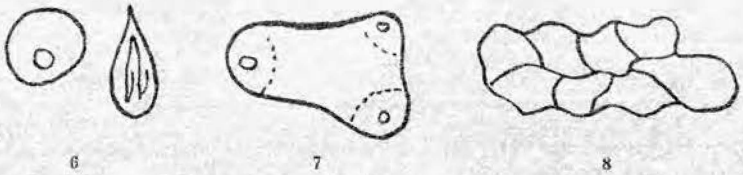

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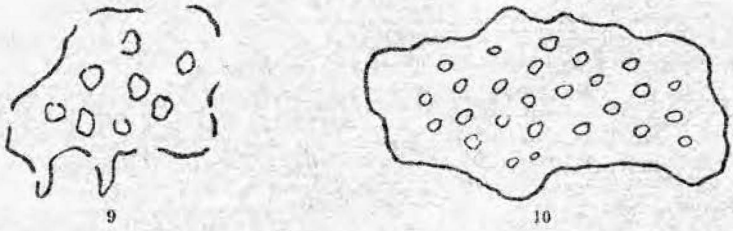

9 10

1. T-bacilli;
2. Packet-forms, like the *PA-type;*
3. Black, round-shaped, uncontractile cocci;
4. Double elliptic forms, apparently cocci in division;
5. Heaps of mobile vesicles;
6. Small cells, with blue-green shimmer and nuclei, like the *Bluko-type;*
7. Big forms, producing small cells with nuclei on the edges;
8. 9. 10. Large immobile bubble-heaps with and without margins.

I wish to state that this is only a preliminary report. The investigation-work continues, with possible correction of detail. A detailed publication is being prepared. This communication was in main parts sent to the French Academy in November 1938.

CONCERNING THE ARGUMENT FOR POSSIBLE AIR INFECTION

1. The Bions appear immediately after preparation and sterilisation. Their organisation can be observed microscopically.
2. The Bion experiments succeed in the closed system (Roger du Teil, Nice).
3. Media exposed to the air of the laboratory showed staphylococci and forms of B. Subtilis, but in no case structures of the PA- or Bluko type. (Photo 30).
4. The vesicular disintegration of glowed material demonstrates the possibility that the spores in the air may originate from the suspended carboncrystals and organic particles.
5. The different kinds of material employed, if individually inoculated on agar in a *dry* state, do not produce any growth.

SYNOPSIS

1. Sterilised carbon in the form of soot or charred blood is, in conjunction with protein substances, capable of cultivation.
2. The formation of small cells with nuclei and protoplasmatic structure in the BLUKO preparation which resulted in cancerous growths in mice, discloses the process of Bion-formation and penetration, if soot and tar substances lead to growth in animal tissues.
3. T-Bacilli derived from processes of degeneration produce cancerous growths in mice.
4. On microscopic examination as well as in vitro, the PA type of Bions has been shown to be a biological antibody against T-Bacilli and cancer-cells. With T-Bacilli this has also been shown in the animal experiment.
5. The animal experiments require statistical confirmation.
6. Vesicular structure of soaked and swollen or charred material seems to be of a universal nature. *High temperatures facilitate the organisation of inorganic material while causing the death of living organisms.*
7. *The Bion experiment does not claim to «create» new organisms: it only claims to disclose a process of organisation inherent in nature.*

8. The spontaneous organisation of protozoa in disintegrated moss is the key to understanding of the origin of the cancer-cells. They organize themselves *spontaneously* out of the vesicles in disintegrated tissue. The entire relationship between this disintegration and the action of the T-Bacilli requires further experimental investigation.

Oslo, in July 1939.

DREI VERSUCHE MIT GUMMI AM STATISCHEN ELEKTROSKOP

Von Dr. med. Wilhelm Reich

I.

Frische und intakte SAND-BION-Kulturplatten (SAPA s. Foto 14 u. 15) werden zusammen mit dünnen Gummihandschuhen oder irgendeiner anderen Art weichen Gummis für einige Stunden in eine Metallkassette gelegt. Es genügt, auch auf andere Weise Luftzutritt zu verhindern. Gummistücke derselben Art werden zur Kontrolle *frischer bewegter Luft im Schatten* ausgesetzt. Die letzten geben keinen Ausschlag am Elektroskop, weder bei Annäherung noch bei Berührung. Dagegen ergeben die von den SAPA-Binone beeinflussten Gummistücke einen mehr oder minder starken Ausschlag am Elektroskop aus bestimmter Entfernung und bei Berührung der Platte. Vertauschen wir nun die Gummistücke, indem wir diejenigen aus der Kassette in frische schattige Luft und die aus dem Schatten in die Kassette bringen, erhalten wir das umgekehrte Resultat: Der frühere Schatten-, jetzige Präparathandschuh gibt Ausschlag am Elektroskop, der frühere Präparat-, jetzige Schattenhandschuh gibt keinen, wenn die Durchlüftung des Kontrollhandsschuhs ausgiebig genug erfolgt. Auch Eintauchen des Gummis in Wasser bringt die Wirkung zum Verschwinden.

Schluss: Die SAPA-Bione geben an das Gummi eine Energie ab, die am Elektroskop in gleicher Weise wirkt wie Reibungselektrizität.

II.

Wir legen weiche, dünne Gummistücke in die grelle Sonne, solange, bis wir mit ihnen durch Berührung und Annäherung an das Elektroskop einen Ausschlag erzielen. Kontrollgummistücke werden in schattige bewegte Luft gelegt oder noch besser in Wasser getaucht.

Die letzten geben keinen Ausschlag. Bei Auswechslung der Gummistücke erhalten wir dasselbe Resultat am eingetauschten Gummistück.

Schluss: Die Sonne gibt ebenso wie die aus geglühtem Sand erzeugten Bione an Gummi eine Energie ab, die am Elektroskop wie Reibungselektrizität wirkt.

III.

Wir wiederholen dasselbe Experiment, indem wir weiche Gummistücke, die vorher am Elektroskop keinen Ausschlag gaben, auf die Bauchhaut, die Genitalien etc. einer Versuchsperson legen. Nach 5 bis 10 Minuten zeigt das Gummistück, derart vom Körper beeinflusst, am Elektroskop einen Ausschlag der Blättchen, bei Berührung und auch schon bei Annäherung. Der in frischer, schattiger, bewegter Luft befindliche Kontrollhandschuh gibt keinen Ausschlag. Tauschen wir die Gummistücke aus, dann erhalten wir dasselbe Resultat mit den ausgetauschten Stücken. Personen mit schlechter Atmug und geringer vegetativer Erregbarkeit geben das Resultat schwach oder gar nicht. Lässt man Versuchspersonen, die schlecht reagieren, gut durchatmen, dann gelingt gelegentlich die Reaktion. Versuchspersonen mit starker vegetativer Erregbarkeit geben Reaktionen rasch und stark.

Schluss: Auch der Organismus gibt, wenn nicht vegetativ erstarrt, an Gummi eine Energie ab, die sich am Elektroskop wie Reibungselektrizität auswirkt.

Die Interpretation dieser Erscheinungen, die auf das Vorhandensein einer bestimmten Art *bio-energetischer Strahlung* hindeuten, sowie detaillierte Darstellung der Versuche sollen an anderer Stelle und in anderem Zusammenhange gegeben werden.

Oslo, im Juli 1939.

MITTEILUNGEN DES INSTITUTS

Dr. *Wilhelm Reich* wurde laut Mitteilung von Professor *Herrera*, dem Vorsitzenden der «Internationalen Gesellschaft für Plasmogonie», Mexico, auf Grund seiner wissenschaftlichen Verdienste zum Ehrenmitglied dieser Gesellschaft gewählt.

Dr. Bonnet vom bakteriologischen Institut, Paris, teilte Dr. Reich auf Anfrage mit, dass er die seinerzeit von Dr. du Teil in Paris vorgeführten Versuche nicht kontrolliert hat, da er die Technik nicht kenne. Dies zur Richtigstellung von gegenteiligen Behauptungen während der norwegischen Pressekampagne 1938 in «Dagbladet», Mai 1938.

Der SEXPOL-Verlag übersiedelt nach *Rotterdam* in Holland. Seine Adresse ist ab 1. September 1939: *Postbox 1030, Rotterdam.*

Die Adresse der skandinavischen Abteilung bleibt vorläufig *Postbox 2806, Oslo,* Norwegen.

Das biologische Laboratorium des Instituts übersiedelt nach *New-York.* Die Adresse wird demnächst bekanntgegeben werden.

Adressen der Mitglieder des Instituts:

Dr. Tage Filipson, Arzt, Ryparken 108, *Kopenhagen*
Dr. Odd Havrevold, Arzt, Bygdø Allé 117, *Oslo*
Sigurd Hoel, Schriftsteller, Holmenkollveien 18, Smestad, *Oslo*
Dr. Leunbach, Arzt, Frederiksberggade 25, *Kopenhagen*
Dr. Ola Raknes, Psychologe, Observatorieterrasse 10, *Oslo*
Dr. Wilhelm Reich, Arzt, Postbox 2806, *Oslo* (vorläufig!)
Dr. Nic. Waal, Ärztin, Irreanstalt Gaustad, *Oslo*

Sekretariat der dänischen Fachorganisation:

Fr. Ellen Siersted, Pädagogin, Vagtelvej 3, *Kopenhagen*

Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die in Norwegen angekündigte Autorisation von Psychoanalytikern unsere Fachorganisation nicht berührt. Autorisation zur Ausübung der charakteranalytischen *Vegetotherapie* kann nur durch das *Institut* erfolgen, das über die theoretischen und praktischen Voraussetzungen verfügt, zu entscheiden, wer den Anforderungen dieser Arbeit entspricht. Eine Autorisation durch Universitätsstellen käme dann in Frage, wenn an dieser Universität ein Lehrstuhl für Vegetotherapie, vertreten durch einen von unserer Fachorganisation anerkannten Lehrer für Vegetotherapie, bestünde. Dies ist derzeit nicht der Fall. Die Verantwortung für die therapeutische Arbeit trägt also einzig die «Fachorganisation der sexualökonomischen Therapeuten und Pädagogen.» Eine Liste der praxis-berechtigten Charakteranalytiker, Vegetotherapeuten und Pädagogen wird demnächst veröffentlicht werden.

Vom

Institut für sexualökonomische Lebensforschung

wurden folgende Arbeitsberichte herausgegeben:

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Experimentelle Ergebnisse

über

die elektrische Funktion von Sexualität und Angst

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